



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thereafter be opened, and the funeral of such person, except when death has been caused by typhoid fever, shall be held only at such place as shall be permitted by the health officer, and shall be attended only by the undertaker, his assistants, persons living in the house where such person died, by a clergyman, and such other persons as the health officer may specially permit, all of whom shall take such precautions as the health officer may direct. In the removal thereof, for burial or otherwise, the body shall not be carried in a vehicle with other passengers. The bedding, clothing, and furniture of the room wherein such person died shall be disinfected and otherwise treated as the health officer may order.

SEC. 2. Every undertaker having notice of the death of any person within the town of Greenwich from smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, measles, tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease dangerous to the public health, or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease into said town shall give notice within 12 hours thereof to the health officer.

ART. 5. SECTION 1. *Vaccination.*—No child shall be permitted to attend any public, private, or parochial school without presenting satisfactory evidence that it has been vaccinated or has had smallpox.

SEC. 2. Every person who has been exposed to the infection of smallpox shall immediately be vaccinated.

SEC. 3. When in their opinion the danger of an epidemic of smallpox seems imminent the department of health may compel to be vaccinated all persons who in the opinion of said department are liable to infection.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 15, 1915.)

ART. 8. SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to spit or expectorate upon the sidewalk of any street, alley, thoroughfare, square, park, or other public place, or upon the floor, walls, seats of any public room, hall, or office in any hotel or other part of any tenement or lodging house which is used in common by the guests or inmates thereof, or upon the floor, walls, or other part of any theater, store, factory, or any room, store, or establishment where food is sold, prepared, or served, or of any building which is used in common by the public, or upon the floor of any street car or railroad car or other public conveyance, or upon the floor of any depot or station, or upon the platform or stairs thereof.

SEC. 2. Every person, firm, or corporation owning, operating, or controlling any factory, street car, railroad car, depot, station, or other common carrier is hereby required to keep permanently posted in each of said places a sufficient number of notices forbidding spitting.

Barbers and Barber Shops. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 15, 1915.)

ART. 7. SECTION 1. Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall keep said barber shop at all times in a cleanly and sanitary condition. The walls and ceilings shall be properly painted, whitened, or papered, and the floor shall be kept in a clean condition. Every barber shop shall be properly lighted and ventilated.

SEC. 2. No person shall use any barber shop as a sleeping room or dormitory.

SEC. 3. Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall supply running hot and cold water, and shall use hot-water tanks for no other purpose than that of heating water.

SEC. 4. Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall sterilize all mugs, shaving brushes, razors, needles, clippers, shears, forceps, and other metal instruments in an approved manner after every separate use thereof.

SEC. 5. Every barber shop shall provide impervious cuspidors, which shall be thoroughly cleaned daily, and every barber shall see that no person shall expectorate on the floors or walls of his shop.